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bring the practical solution of our question.

The institutes of our university have funds that would be sufficient if the value of the dollar were of 5 lei, as it was before the war, and not 90-100 lei as it is now. The credits assigned to our laboratories, even augmented, can not meet at the same time the general rise in price of scientific materials and the disadvantageous exchange of our money.

The solution of this great difficulty might be found, I think, in the organization of a credit with a fixed term of payment in 3 or 4 years. Such credits were organized during the war for the supply of engines of destruction; why should it be impossible to organize them in a time of peace in order to facilitate scientific cooperation and for the benefits of science?

I think that this organization might be created. Under the auspices of an American scientific association a number of booksellers and instrument makers might be grouped, forming a society which would divide among them the orders of our institutions centralized by the chancellor of the university.

The total sum forming the price of the objects, guaranteed by the university, would be divided into two fractions: one part payable immediately and another credited for 3 or 4 years, with a fixed annual interest. Our universities are state institutions and offer every guaranty of solvency.

I beg again the friends of science and of international cooperation to be willing to examine the question also from this point of view and seek the solution of the organization of this credit. Our university is ready to make every sacrifice in its power in order to secure practically and permanently the cooperation of American science.

E. G. RACOVITZA

INSTITUTE OF SPEOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF CLUJ,
ROUMANIA

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

IN SCIENCE, Volume 53, page 335, April 8, 1921, Professor Racovitza, of the University

of Cluj, Roumania, points out that his university is practically barred from access to the American scientific literature and scientific instruments by the present state of foreign exchange. He points out that SCIENCE, which before the war cost thirty-five Roumanian lei, now costs five hundred and ninety-five lei.

The Biological Club of the University of Minnesota believe that such a situation should not exist and that American scientific literature should be widely disseminated in Europe. Obviously, however, the University of Cluj can not purchase many American journals at such a rate of exchange. Accordingly the secretary of the Biological Club was authorized to write Professor Racovitza and ask him for a list of journals which he would prefer to have in their library. In a letter under date of July 16, he submits the following list in order of his preference: (1) *The American Naturalist*, (2) *Ecology*, (3) *Genetics*, (4) *Journal of General Physiology* (Loeb), (5) *Journal of Morphology*, and (6) *Journal of Experimental Zoology*.

The Biological Club is accordingly asking the publishers of *The American Naturalist* to send that journal to the library of the Institutul De Speologie, Universitatea Din Cluj, and bill the subscription price to the Club until further orders.

We are publishing this note in SCIENCE in the hope that similar scientific organizations will take like action. In case such action is taken by any organization it is suggested that it might be advisable in order to avoid sending duplicate journals to their library that a central clearing house of some sort should be established. If this seems best the undersigned would be glad to serve in this way.

H. D. BARKER,

Secretary of the Biological Club

THE TRUTH ABOUT VIVISECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In the *Womans Home Companion* for July, 1921, is the best paper on this subject I have ever seen called "The Truth about Vivisection" by Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes. Mr. Baynes first read